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closer; nowhere are politics more sternly conditioned by natural resources and climate." Three maps show the boundaries before the war, boundaries agreed upon by Bulgaria and Servia in secret treaty, and boundaries finally adopted. An excellent book.

WILBUR GREELEY BURROUGHS.

The Balkan Wars, 1912-1913. By Jacob G. Schurman. 140 pp. Map, index. Princeton Univ. Press, Princeton, 1914. \$1. 8 x 5½.

The author gives the history of the Turkish Empire in Europe, and of the earlier Slav empires. He tells how Servia, Greece, Bulgaria, etc., obtained their independence. He takes up the causes of the war between Turkey and the Balkan States in 1912, the Cretan question, and shows the diplomatic moves made by the nations involved. The military operations are described, and the terms of peace considered. The war between the Allies, filling the last half of the book, discusses the causes of the war, military operations, the part Rumania played, the problem of Albania, and the final distribution of territory. Maps show the Balkan Peninsula before and after the wars.

WILBUR GREELEY BURROUGHS.

Servia of the Servians. By Chedo Mijatovich. New edit. ix and 234 pp. Ills., index. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1913. \$1.50. 7½ x 5½.

The author, formerly Servian Minister at the Court of St. James, says that what he wishes to do in this book is to supply his readers "with the material which eventually will enable them to have a glimpse into the soul of the Servian people, and form their own judgment on its character and ability." He treats of Servian history, politics, religion, and customs, introduces typical Servian anecdotes, national songs, popular music, and proverbs, writes of Servian literature, tells of the economic resources, and gives specimens of Servian folk-lore and statistical data. The book is well illustrated, interesting and thorough.

WILBUR GREELEY BURROUGHS.

La Turquie que l'on voit. Par L. de Launay. 2e édit. Collection des Voyages Illustrés. 270 pp. Maps, ill. Hachette & Cie., Paris, 1914. Fr. 4. 7½ x 5.

The book is a model of cleverly recorded, intelligent observation. It is the product of two trips undertaken at twenty years' interval. Its text is as ripe in thought as the subjects described are mellow with age. It is devoid of distinctive features yet every page appeals forcibly to the reader.

LEON DOMINIAN.

Island: Das Land und das Volk. Von Paul Herrmann. (Aus Natur und Geisteswelt.) 113 pp. Ills. B. G. Teubner, Leipzig, 1914.

The modest volume embraces an encyclopædic yet very readable account of the land and people of Iceland. The author has drawn upon his travels as well as upon much statistical material. Geographical factors are stressed.

The brief caption "Land" includes a good geomorphological summary. More attention is given to the people, their history, character, economic conditions, and material and spiritual culture. The struggle against a severe environment, the sufferings inflicted by catastrophes of ice and fire have moulded a complex and contradictory national character. On the one hand, the Icelander is courageous, self-reliant to stubbornness, democratic, and tenacious of word and friendship. On the other side, the author discovers an all-pervading pessimism, a tendency to theorize rather than to do, and a lack of energy and of perseverance, which he refers to the unfriendly nature that has so often set at naught the works of man. The unparalleled catastrophes of the eighteenth century turned the minds of the people from their bitter present to the glorious past. The whole nation withdrew to the quiet of intellectual life, and found release in a wonderful literary activity.

Agriculture is described as being in need of regeneration. Sheep-raising and gardening alone have made appreciable progress. In some ways farm conditions are less good than they were a thousand years ago. More labor,